

and that the selected cultural center site should be conveyed to the Chickasaw Nation in exchange for land of equal value.

(5) The land selected to be conveyed to the Chickasaw Nation holds significant historical and cultural connections to the people of the Chickasaw Nation.

(6) The City of Sulphur, Oklahoma, is a key partner in this land exchange through its donation of land to the Chickasaw Nation for the purpose of exchange with the United States.

(7) The City of Sulphur, Oklahoma, has conveyed fee simple title to the non-Federal land described as Tract 102-26 to the Chickasaw Nation by Warranty Deed.

(8) The National Park Service, the Chickasaw Nation, and the City of Sulphur, Oklahoma, have signed a preliminary agreement to effect a land exchange for the purpose of the construction of a cultural center.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this Act is to authorize, direct, facilitate, and expedite the land conveyance in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Act.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “Federal land” means the Chickasaw National Recreational Area lands and interests therein, identified as Tract 102-25 on the Map.

(2) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “non-Federal land” means the lands and interests therein, formerly owned by the City of Sulphur, Oklahoma, and currently owned by the Chickasaw Nation, located adjacent to the existing boundary of Chickasaw National Recreation Area and identified as Tract 102-26 on the Map.

(3) **MAP.**—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Proposed Land Exchange and Boundary Revision, Chickasaw National Recreation Area”, dated September 8, 2003, and numbered 107/800035a.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. CHICKASAW NATIONAL RECREATION AREA LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) **LAND CONVEYANCE.**—Not later than 6 months after the Chickasaw Nation conveys all right, title, and interest in and to the non-Federal land to the United States, the Secretary shall convey all right, title, and interest in and to the Federal land to the Chickasaw Nation.

(b) **VALUATION OF LAND TO BE CONVEYED.**—The fair market values of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be determined by an appraisal acceptable to the Secretary and the Chickasaw Nation. The appraisal shall conform with the Federal appraisal standards, as defined in the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions developed by the Interagency Land Acquisition Conference, 1992, and any amendments to these standards.

(c) **EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.**—If the fair market values of the Federal land and non-Federal land are not equal, the values may be equalized by the payment of a cash equalization payment by the Secretary or the Chickasaw Nation, as appropriate.

(d) CONDITIONS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the conveyance of the non-Federal land authorized under subsection (a) shall not take place until the completion of all items included in the Preliminary Exchange Agreement among the City of Sulphur, the Chickasaw Nation, and the National Park Service, executed on July 16, 2002, except as provided in paragraph (2).

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—The item included in the Preliminary Exchange Agreement among the City of Sulphur, the Chickasaw Nation, and the National Park Service, executed on July 16, 2002, providing for the Federal land to be taken into trust for the benefit of the Chickasaw Nation shall not apply.

(e) **ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.**—Upon completion of the land exchange authorized under subsection (a), the Secretary—

(1) shall revise the boundary of Chickasaw National Recreation Area to reflect that exchange; and

(2) shall administer the land acquired by the United States in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH).

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4066, the Chickasaw National Recreation Area Land Exchange Act of 2004. This legislation finalizes a land exchange agreement that will allow the Chickasaw Nation to develop a cultural center which celebrates their long history and many contributions to our society.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will benefit the city of Sulphur, Murray County, the Chickasaw Nation and all of South Central Oklahoma. The cultural center will bring additional tourism to the area, create new jobs and expand educational opportunities for citizens all over the surrounding area.

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It is a model of cooperation between the Federal Government, local government and tribal government.

I want to extend my gratitude to the gentleman from California (Chairman POMBO), the gentleman from West Virginia (Ranking Member RAHALL), the gentleman from California (Chairman RADANOVICH), the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ranking Member CHRISTENSEN), as well as to the staff of the Committee on Resources, for helping the people of the fourth district of Oklahoma and the members of the Chickasaw Nation across our country achieve the goal of creating this cultural center and for guiding this bill through the legislative process.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support the passage of this bill, H.R. 4066.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to the consideration of H.R. 4066, the Chickasaw National Recreation Area Land Exchange Act of 2004.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISSA). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4066, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION ACT

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4469) to authorize appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior for the restoration of the Angel Island Immigration Station in the State of California.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4469

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Angel Island Immigration Station Restoration and Preservation Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Angel Island Immigration Station, also known as the Ellis Island of the West, is a National Historic Landmark.

(2) Between 1910 and 1940, the Angel Island Immigration Station processed more than 1,000,000 immigrants and emigrants from around the world.

(3) The Angel Island Immigration Station contributes greatly to our understanding of our Nation's rich and complex immigration history.

(4) The Angel Island Immigration Station was built to enforce the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and subsequent immigration laws, which unfairly and severely restricted Asian immigration.

(5) During their detention at the Angel Island Immigration Station, Chinese detainees carved poems into the walls of the detention barracks. More than 140 poems remain today, representing the unique voices of immigrants awaiting entry to this country.

(6) More than 50,000 people, including 30,000 schoolchildren, visit the Angel Island Immigration Station annually to learn more about the experience of immigrants who have traveled to our shores.

(7) The restoration of the Angel Island Immigration Station and the preservation of the writings and drawings at the Angel Island Immigration Station will ensure that future generations also have the benefit of experiencing and appreciating this great symbol of the perseverance of the immigrant spirit, and of the diversity of this great Nation.

SEC. 3. RESTORATION.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior \$15,000,000 for restoring the Angel Island Immigration Station in the San Francisco Bay, in coordination with the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation and the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

(b) **PRIORITY.**—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be used for the restoration of the Immigration Station Hospital on Angel Island.

(2) Any remaining funds in excess of the amount required to carry out paragraph (1) shall be used solely for the restoration of the Angel Island Immigration Station.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH)

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4469, introduced by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) would authorize appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior for the restoration of the Angel Island Immigration Station in the State of California.

The restoration of this battered structure known as the "Ellis Island of the West" is important to our Nation's history as it was the first place that more than 1 million immigrants entered the United States between 1910 and 1940, many of whom became U.S. citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the sponsor of this bill, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) for bringing forth this most important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Chairman POMBO) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Ranking Member RAHALL), the gentlewoman from Guam (Ranking Member BORDALLO) and the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from California (Chairman RADANOVICH) and the House leadership for allowing us to consider this piece of legislation. This is legislation that is very important to my district and to the San Francisco Bay Area.

As my colleagues may know, I have worked for the past 2 years with the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation and the gentlewoman from California (Leader PELOSI) in an effort to preserve the historic Angel Island Immigration Station located just east of Sausalito in the San Francisco Bay.

This landmark is a high priority because of what it means to Asian Americans. Many of my colleagues are familiar with the symbolism of Ellis Island to European Americans. Well, the same feelings of history and pride can be equated to the Americans of Asian heritage on the west coast, because Angel Island was the first American soil most Asian immigrants stepped on.

With over 1 million people being processed through the site, millions of Asian descendants nationwide are eager to see their roots in this country honored in the same way that we honor Ellis Island.

In addition, Angel Island Immigration Station also houses a unique literary display of Asian American culture. The walls of the main building hold layers of poetry reflecting the record of hardship endured and the indignities suffered by the early Chinese as they were being processed into America. If these walls crumble, we

would lose this one-of-a-kind documentation forever.

Because of its rich history, the site is currently used as a teaching tool for students and a museum for visitors. Hundreds of schoolchildren and researchers make the trip out to the site each year by ferry, by the way, to learn about its rich history.

Mr. Speaker, I have worked with the Foundation to find additional sources of funding for the restoration project to ensure future generations can learn from this site. The current estimate to preserve it is over \$30 million. With \$16 million already raised through grants, State funding and private donations, \$15 million is still needed. With no more grants to pursue and the State of California contributing close to half of the funding, it is important that we allow the Federal Government to become a part of this preservation effort, and that is what we are doing today, and I thank my colleagues for that.

The Angel Island Immigration Station Restoration and Preservation Act, with over 45 bipartisan cosponsors, will simply allow the Angel Island Immigration Station to retain its status as a State-owned facility, while allowing the preservation project to receive Federal dollars. Passing this legislation will put us one step closer to protecting this site forever.

Among the strongest supporters in this effort are the gentlewoman from California (Minority Leader PELOSI) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER). Also, I would like to acknowledge the tireless work of Katherine Toy and Irene Bueno on behalf of the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation. All of their hard work on this bill has been critical to moving it forward. In addition, I would like to thank Senator FEINSTEIN and Senator BOXER for introducing identical legislation in the other body.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues again for allowing us to debate this important bill. The supporters are dedicated to this project and will continue to work passionately to help others learn and understand the story of the Angel Island Immigration Station. We urge our colleagues to join us and vote yes on H.R. 4469.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 4469, the Angel Island Immigration Station Restoration and Preservation Act. I would like to recognize my colleagues Representative LYNN WOOLSEY from California for her steadfast leadership in ensuring Angel Island Immigration Station is preserved and restored.

As Chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, CAPAC, I support a Federal authorization of \$15 million for the preservation and restoration of Angel Island, where people from China, Japan, Russia, India, Korea, Australia, and the Philippines entered the United States to start a new life.

Mr. Speaker, Angel Island Immigration Station is appropriately known as the "Ellis Island of the West." Located in the San Francisco Bay, Angel Island served as a processing and detainment center for 1 million immigrants be-

tween 1910 and 1940. Of those 1 million people, 175,000 were Chinese immigrants and 150,000 were Japanese immigrants.

For the 30 years that Angel Island was in existence, detainees experienced overcrowded facilities, humiliating medical examinations, intense interrogations, and countless days—even years—waiting until approval of their applications of deportation. Although conditions could be deplorable, Angel Island was an entry point to a better future for so many immigrants.

Angel Island Immigration Station was closed in 1940 when a fire destroyed the administration building. In 1963, California State Parks assumed the role of stewardship of the site when Angel Island became a State park.

In the 1970s, the site was set for demolition until a park ranger discovered etched writings on the walls. Etched by detainees, the writings and drawings on the wall reflect their hardships and hopes of detainees during the uncertain period in which they awaited decisions on their immigration applications. The cultural and historical value of these etchings sparked efforts to save this site, and in 1997, Angel Island Immigration Station became a National Historic Landmark.

More than 50,000 people continue to visit Angel Island Immigration Station yearly, but sadly, the history of Angel Island is often left out of classroom lectures. With greater Federal support, however, we can restore the island's historic buildings, preserve irreplaceable immigration records, and keep alive the stories and memories of those who were detained on the island.

While preserving the Angel Island Immigration Station is important to Asian Americans, it should be a priority for all Americans. Just as Ellis Island is a critical part of our Nation's history, Angel Island offers American's a richer and more comprehensive understanding of our history and the diversity we celebrate in this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly support H.R. 4469 and its authorization of \$15 million to restore and preserve historic buildings at Angel Island Immigration Station. I urge my colleagues to vote for this important piece of legislation.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4469, the Angel Island Immigration Station Restoration and Preservation Act and I want to thank Congresswoman WOOLSEY for spearheading this effort to preserve this historic landmark.

The Angel Island Immigration Station is important to our country's immigration history. Considered the "Ellis Island of the West" it was originally built as a detention center to enforce the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which limited immigration on the basis of nationality and race. Immigrants from China and other parts of Asia who were sent to the station for processing were treated far differently from immigrants arriving at Ellis Island. Often the Asian immigrants, particularly the Chinese, were subjected to extended periods of detention and isolation and which often resulted in denial of entry. During their detention, many would carve poems and drawings into the walls of their barracks, giving voice to their anger and frustration and providing first hand accounts of Asian immigrant struggles to reach America. It is these voices that H.R. 4469 seeks to preserve, and in doing so, honor their painful journey.

Mr. Speaker, each May we honor the contributions of Asian Americans to our Nation. We have come a long way since Angel Island, but we cannot forget what it took to bring us to this point. I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 4469 to ensure that the experiences of these immigrants will be remembered.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4469, the Angel Island Immigration Station Restoration and Preservation Act.

Historic preservation is the key to remembering our past. Without key places and artifacts from our history, it would be impossible to tell future generations of Americans how, when and where our country came to be what it is. Whenever a place or object is lost, a piece of history is gone forever. It is our duty to ensure that history is preserved.

The Angel Island Immigration Station Restoration and Preservation Act aims to preserve part of our history. Known as the Ellis Island of the West, Angel Island was the primary entry point for hundreds of thousands of immigrants from the Pacific Rim, including Australia and New Zealand, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, Russia, and in particular Asia. During Angel Island's years of operation, 1910–1940, an estimated 175,000 Chinese immigrants were processed through Angel Island.

In 1940, Angel Island Immigration Station closed after a fire destroyed the Administration Building. Following the Army's departure from Angel Island, the structures fell into disrepair. Many were removed by the Army Corps of Engineers and California State Parks. Of the original Immigration Station structures, only the Detention Barracks, Hospital, Power House, Pump House and Mule Barn remain. Today, these structures are in various states of disrepair; hence the need for this legislation.

Without H.R. 4469, the structures on Angel Island will fall further into decay. Many of the buildings are crumbling and leak; consequently, many poems written by the Chinese immigrants detained at Angel Island are in danger of being destroyed. State, private, and local entities have already contributed mightily to this project; sadly, they have not been able to complete the project. This bill will authorize \$15 million in funding so that this unique aspect of our history can be preserved for future generations. Compared to the \$156 million spent to restore Ellis Island, this restoration project is a bargain and of no less significance.

Millions of people journey to Ellis Island every year in order to see where their ancestors came ashore. This bill would allow descendants of Angel Island arrivals the same opportunity to visit the place where their ancestors' American Dreams started.

Although the status of Angel Island as part of the California State Parks system sets it apart from many other historic sites that receive Federal funding, the importance of the site and its contribution to the United States makes its official designation irrelevant. Our Nation's history must be preserved regardless of official status.

I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 4469, the Angel Island Immigration Station Restoration and Preservation Act. Keeping our immigration heritage in good repair is essential if the United States is to maintain its unique status as a beacon of democracy and opportunity.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4469.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRUMAN FARM HOME EXPANSION ACT

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4579) to modify the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4579

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This section may be cited as the "Truman Farm Home Expansion Act".

SEC. 2. HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

The first section of Public Law 98-32 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL LAND.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from another Federal agency, or any other means, the land described in paragraph (2) for inclusion in the Harry S Truman National Historic Site.

“(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) consists of the approximately 5 acres of land (including the structure located south of the Truman Farm Home site), as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Harry S Truman National Historic Site Proposed Boundary’, numbered 492/80,027, and dated April 17, 2003.

“(3) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—On acquisition of the land under this subsection, the Secretary shall modify the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site to reflect the acquisition of the land.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH).

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4579, introduced by the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. MCCARTHY), would authorize a modification of the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site, which includes the Truman Home in Independence, Missouri, and the Truman Farm Home in Grandview, Missouri.

The Harry S Truman National Historic Site was established on May 3, 1983. The site was expanded in 1993 when the Truman Farm Home in Grandview, Missouri, was added.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4579 would add approximately 5 acres that abuts the site on its south side. The additional acreage would preserve the historic integrity of the site and prevent the growing need for development of nearby lands from encroaching into the immediate Truman Farm Home.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the sponsor of this bill, the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. MCCARTHY) for bringing forth this very important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. MCCARTHY).

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

I rise in support of passage of H.R. 4579, the Truman Farm Home Expansion Act. My Missouri colleagues on both sides of the aisle join me in urging support of this bill.

Harry Truman is one of our Nation's greatest presidents. President Truman was instrumental in the signing of the United Nations charter, negotiating the creation of a NATO military alliance, carrying out the Marshall Plan to rebuild a war-torn Europe, conducting a massive airlift to aid the western sectors of Berlin following the Russian blockade in 1948, and he laid the foundation for an unprecedented level of American prosperity. During Truman's tenure, the United States was widely respected as a beacon of freedom and a nation willing to work with anyone across the globe to promote peaceful democratic governments.

One of the many ways we honor his life is to preserve his farm that instilled in him the values of hard work, commitment and teamwork that guided him throughout his life and inspired others who followed.

The farm has a very rich history. The Truman family purchased the land in 1840, and a young Harry Truman farmed the land from 1906 until 1917 when he left to fight as an artillery captain in the First World War. While working the farm, Truman courted the love of his life, Bess Wallace, who later became Mrs. Truman. His early experience as a farmer formed the core of his values. His mother once said that life on the farm is where Harry got his famous common sense, and Truman himself said that the best 10 years of his life were spent trying to run the 600-acre farm successfully.

This past July, the House Committee on Resources heard from Grandview Mayor Harry Wilson that historians believe the years Truman spent living